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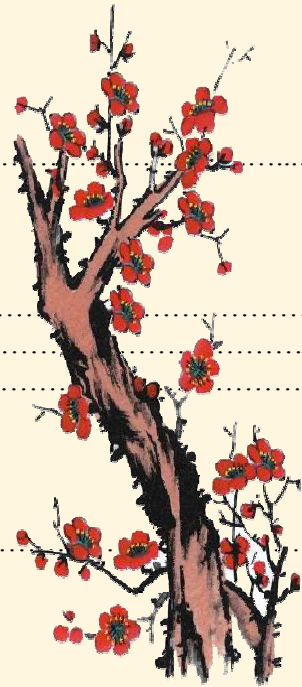
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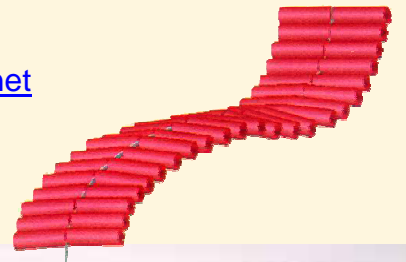
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香港中文大學

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恭賀新禧

Happy New Year!



Language Matters is a CLC Newsletter, which is

- a student corner for Chinese learners to share their experience and concerns
- a platform for teachers at CLC and other similar institutions to share views
- a research corner to share notes on language and culture
- a bulletin board to publicize CLC activities and related news in our field

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For CLC students and alumni to share their learning experience.

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CLC activities and news in teaching CFL.



本刊文章均為作者一得之見，不一定代表中心觀點
What is expressed by individual contributors only represents the writer's perspective

From the Editor

Starting in 2006, Language Matters(LM) is published regularly 3 times a year. Submissions for publication are welcome from all CLC teachers, students and alumni, as well as those who are involved with either teaching or learning Chinese (including Putonghua and Cantonese). All submissions should be sent to:

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Please note the following when sending us any submissions:

1. Language : Either in English or in Chinese.
2. Length : Between 300 to 500 words, no longer than 800 words in any case.
3. Focus : Should be related to either learning or teaching Chinese, including cultural aspects of language learning.

LM is distributed to about 500 to 800 programs and individuals in the field of teaching Chinese as a Second or Foreign Language, both local and international, in either electronic or printed form.



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香港是東西文化交匯的都市，對此，每個人的看法或許不同；但說到香港的公眾假期，確實能體現香港是個融合中西文化的地方。香港的節假日包括不少代表中國傳統文化的節慶，比方說端午節，中秋節和重陽節，同時也包括具西方宗教色彩的聖誕節和復活節，而在這些節日當中，春節還是最受重視的節日。

香港這個現代化的大城市裏仍保留了多少中國傳統的春節習俗？在香港過春節和在中國大陸有什麼不同？請看看初次在香港過春節的同學怎麼說。

Not everyone agrees that the city of Hong Kong blends together the cultures of the East and the West. However, no one will disagree that Hong Kong blends together Western holidays with those of the Chinese tradition. One impression newcomers have of Hong Kong is the variety of public holidays, from the traditional Chinese holidays like the double ninth festival, also known as Chung Yeung Festival, to the Easter holiday. Among these holidays the Chinese New Year is considered to be the most important festival of all. How many Chinese New Year traditions are still in practice in modern Hong Kong? What are the differences between celebrating the Chinese New Year in Hong Kong and in mainland China?

Let's find out from the following remarks by CLC students.

我剛發現的**新年習俗**

Things I have recently learned about Chinese New Year!

戴慧珍 Jennifer Whittington
PTH 4409

我是加拿大人，今年剛到香港來，我對中國人的新年習俗知道得不多，今年在香港過春節時我發現一些有趣的習慣。

新年食品：華人吃很多對外國人來說很奇怪的東西。我在香港，看見各種各樣的年貨。他們常吃的是零食，比方說，瓜子，花生，糖葫蘆，糖冬瓜，開心果，等等。我覺得跟西方文化有一點不同。在北美什麼節日都得吃飽，所以要吃好多好多豐富的食品，可是，好像在亞洲，過節的食品都是小吃。

新年娛樂：對華人來說，春節是團聚和慶祝的時候。那時，街上人很多，很熱鬧。除夕前幾天大城市會舉行一個很大的夜市，在香港被稱為“花市”，這正是因為在這個夜市他們有很多新鮮花。其中很多種花，我從來沒見過。一種有很特別的樣子，有很漂亮的粉紅色花苞可是沒有樹葉的花，很有意思。除了鮮花，還有小吃和很多攤檔賣買著玩兒的東西。



I am a Canadian just arrived in Hong Kong this January. I have found some interesting things about the Chinese New Year customs.

New Year's Treats: During Chinese New Year, many unusual and delicious treats can be found. I've noticed most special food eaten for New Year are small snacks, not the continuous 2 week feast I'm used to in Canada for Christmas! These small snacks are things like watermelon seeds, peanuts, candied hawthorn fruits, candied winter melon, pistachios, and lots of other little goodies.

Things to do during the New Year holiday: for Chinese people, New Year's is a time for getting together and celebrating with friends and family. During the Holiday, the streets are full of the hustle and bustle of travelers and locals alike. In the days before the New Year, many cities will hold a special New Year night market, referred to as a "Flower Market", as many vendors are set up to sell fresh flowers for the New Year. Among the many fresh flowers there, there were many varieties I had never seen before. In particular, a very interesting type had many small pink buds but no leaves!



在香港過年

Spending Chinese New Year in Hong Kong



尤素安 Susan Urkevich

PTH 4609

我是一個美國人，但我已經在香港連續住了十三年多了，所以已經習慣過年的傳統。我的家跟其他的香港人一樣準備新年的到來：我們打掃房子，還債，也在除夕，注意避免觸犯新年禁忌。我們也參加香港傳統的活動。比方說，去維多利亞公園逛年宵市場，買花或者橘子樹。新年時，我也喜歡跟本地朋友去黃大仙算命。

除夕幾天前，每年我也到銀行去換紅包錢。今年，爲了不讓政府印刷更多新鈔票，我按照財政司司長的話做，我請銀行的人給我“新的舊鈔票”。我還記得，第一次在香港過年時，我給未婚人或者下屬紅包有不好意思的感覺。（在美國，我們給朋友禮物，錢是給乞丐的。）現在我喜歡看到收到紅包的香港人十分高興的樣子。讓我覺得我將來有很多好運氣。但是無論我許多準備多少紅包，總是不夠！

有的外國朋友抱怨在香港沒有過年的氣氛。因爲不少商店和飯店關門，許多香港人跟家裏人在一起，在街上不那麼熱鬧。所以很多外國朋友常常去外國旅行。他們說的有道理，但是，我不知道如果他們在香港該去哪兒過年？香港島比不上香港的離島那麼熱鬧！如果我們家在香港過年，我們去人多的地方。2005年，我們在大嶼山露營。從早到晚我們都聽到鞭炮聲。睡不好覺可是熱鬧極了！這就是過年的氣氛，所以我們都很滿足。

The streets are deserted. “Closed” signs hang from the windows of popular restaurants. Ten meter high neon lights blink “Kung Hei Fat Choi” from across the harbor but there is no one to see. My expatriate friends grumble that any major Western city’s Chinatown has more atmosphere than Hong Kong during Chinese New Year. Being here they are unable to “experience” Chinese New Year since Hong Kong people stay

huddled over hotpots at home with family and friends. So, many expats

I know head straight for Chep Lap Kok and take the first flight out—to Hanoi, Beijing, Seoul. Their efforts are rewarded when they walk the streets and hear sounds of multiple chopsticks colliding, smell the lingering odor of a lit firecracker, see children with rouge colored cheeks in bright red New Year dresses. Every smile given is greeted with an even larger one in return.

Having myself lived 13 years in Hong Kong, so much of my Chinese New Year experience has already been internalized. Days before the New Year, I work through the rooms of our flat in my mind to make sure I have put all my closets in order. I feel a hint of anxiety that I have not yet settled all debts, and must pick up my last batch of dry cleaning before the week is up. I scour Victoria Park looking for just the right size mandarin orange tree, the freshest cut-flowers. On New Year’s Day, I remind my husband not to wash his hair, feeling that no good luck should be wasted, and ask my daughter to remember to keep a good temperament less she wish to be fighting all year round. Days later, I work my way to Wong Tai Sing with a local friend to have my fortune told for the coming year.

The annual trip to the bank to pick up “lucky money” now gives me a feeling of excitement. This year, I civil-mindedly asked for “new old money” after I had read that the Hong Kong government spends millions printing new money each year to feed the red packet monster. But the lucky money is still an art I have not yet mastered. For no matter how many times I work it out, I never seem to make up enough packets or in the right denomination. Like a magician’s trick, I marvel at the people who make these red packets appear at each turn, without a fumble and with impeccable timing. When I first came to Hong Kong, I felt embarrassed handing over a lai see to a colleague or unmarried friend. (In America, we give friends presents and beggar’s money.) Now, I search the face of a red packet recipient, looking for the expression of joy which reveals I have brought back some happy childhood memory. I too feel a sense of joyous anticipation, knowing that the Lai See not only brings luck to the recipient but flows back to the giver, ensuring I too can look forward to an auspicious year. It is in these moments that I feel a part of--as opposed to apart from-- this centuries old tradition. It is in these moments that Hong Kong becomes my home.

洪于漢 Thethan Soe

P-IAS 2141B

在香港過新年期間，中國人會給老人家拜年、派利是給小孩……因此在街上都常常看見小孩的可愛笑容，他們很幸福，充滿活潑天真的一面。

我的姑媽和表哥都給了我紅包，我們一起吃團年飯，很高興。

我希望明年能再到香港過年，因爲我很想感受熱鬧、快樂、和和氣氣的春節。

During the Chinese New Year Holidays at Hong Kong, the Chinese people gave respect to the elder people at home,

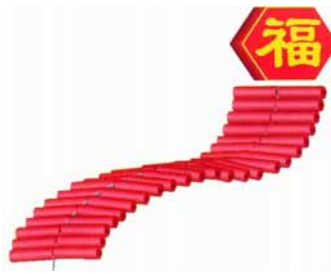
gave money to the children. It is really wonderful and pleasant to see the children out there, who are just smiling and happy, at that time.

My aunt and my cousin also gave me money, and we had dinner together. We were all very happy. Second day after the New Year, I saw the fireworks on TV, which were very beautiful to watch. There were a lot of people on the road watching that too.

I hope to come back to Hong Kong next year to have fun during the New Year Holidays because I would like to experience again the happy and peaceful spirit I had during those days.



在香港過春節



村瀨麻由美 Mayumi Murase

P-IAS 2141B

我和朋友一起過春節的假期，我到過的地方都有春節的裝飾。在沙田，我看見又大又可愛的狗，而廣場也掛上紅色的桔子、「福」、和「恭喜發財」的紅紙裝飾，很漂亮。我覺得中國的春節和日本的最大分別是在顏色。中國的春節有很多紅顏色，像在告訴大家：春天快到了。

中山優子 Yuko Nakayama

P-IAS 3101

春節以前，我覺得在哪裡都是熱鬧的。商店都有減價的優惠折扣，所以有很多人。但是在春節時，在街上逛的人比較少，所以走路時我竟然沒有撞到人！這是我對香港春節的印象。

町田香織 Kaori Machida

P-IAS 3101

我認為香港的春節跟日本的差不多。在除夕與家人一起吃飯，然後一邊聊天兒，一邊看電視。有的人看煙花，有的人去寺廟。大部分的商店都關門，不過在超市裡有很多人。

相川知世 Chise Aikawa

P-IAS 3101

我覺得日本與香港新年不同的是，日本的紅包和香港的紅包很不一樣。日本大概在二十歲前，可以拿紅包，而香港是要在結婚以前才可以拿紅包。而且，在日本只有家人才會給紅包，但在香港，就算是鄰居、朋友也會給紅包。所以我很羨慕香港人可以拿很多紅包。

井上麻美 Asami Inoue

P-IAS 3101

我覺得香港的新年非常吵、人也太多。除夕那天，我到了逛花市。那裏的人太多了，我在人群裏的時候看不見前方。在花市裏，我的朋友買了很多東西，所以她很高興。但是我往後還是不去花市了。

平井香子 Kyoko Hirai

P-IAS 3101

聽說中國人過新年的時候會吃餃子，因此我跟朋友一起舉辦了餃子晚會。但晚會以後，我才聽香港人說，在香港過新年是不會吃餃子的。那時候，我再一次覺得中國很大，每個地方的文化都不一樣。明年春節，我想在北京過新年，因為我今年看過了中國南方的春節，下一次我想看北方的春節。

山川晴那 Haruna Yamakawa

P-IAS 2141B

我很喜歡香港的春節。在日本，我常常在我家跟父母、妹妹過新年。可是，在香港會跟很多人一起吃飯、打麻將，真痛快！我想每年春節都能在香港度過呢！

梅木雄介 Yusuke Umeki

P-IAS 3101

在日本沒有春節，所以我對香港新年的第一印象是覺得有一點兒奇怪。

初一、初二，我的朋友請我到他的家去。他家裏人有很多很多，我真的很吃驚！在日本沒有那麼大的家庭。我跟他們一起吃飯、玩耍，玩得痛快極了！

我覺得日本的新年很寧靜，香港的新年則非常熱鬧，兩者都令人覺得很舒服。

亞力山大 Alessandro Pagella

P-IAS 2141B

今年的春節，我雖然只是一個人度過，可是我一點兒都不寂寞。很多中國同學邀請我參加中國式的聚會，從中讓我更深入瞭解中國的傳統文化。



在中國過春節

孫潔明 Jamie St. Laurent

P-IAS 2141A

春節的時候，我去中國旅行。我坐火車去了桂林，跟一個老朋友見面。他在江永當英文老師。他帶了另外一個英文老師來，所以我們三人一起去了桂林和陽朔。我們在路上多吃了很多東西，也買了很多東西。可是，回家的時候，我生病了。因為生病的原故，所以我很想回家，在回到家時感到很高興。

大西隆仁 Takahito Onishi

P-IAS 3101

過新年的時候，我跟朋友一起到了澳門。在澳門，一家大小去旅行的人很多。我在澳門塔看澳門街道時，我看到了很多煙。這煙是由爆竹所引起的，可是我沒有想到會有那麼濃的煙。所以，在新年裏，最深刻的印象就是點爆竹和熱鬧。

狄安諾 Arnaud Despierre

PTH 2215A

一個月以前我跟我的女朋友一起去中國過新年。我的女朋友是中國人。我們在湖南跟他的家人一起過新年。這是我第一次在中國過新年。

我們想買從香港到湖南的火車票，不過新年的時候買火車票，可難了。我們買不到去湖南的票，所以我們先坐火車到廣東，然後坐飛機去湖南。

我們在湖南住了一個星期。每天我們都吃很辣的菜。我很喜歡吃湖南菜。我常告訴我女朋友的家人，“我是湖南人！”

我女朋友有兩個弟弟，他們也跟我們一起過年。其中一個弟弟的女孩子八歲，我覺得她很有意思，因為她的普通話又容易又清楚。我們常常聊天，她幫我做作業，也給我聽寫。她是很好的中文老師，不過我不知道漢字怎麼寫的時候，她覺得我很笨。現在我知道我的中文沒有八歲的小孩子那麼好。

新年前一天晚上，大家吃晚飯。吃飯以後我們一起看電視或者打麻將。我覺得打麻將很有意思，可是我不聰明，別人總是拿我的錢，所以他們都喜歡跟我打麻將。我非常喜歡在中國過新年，我想再去中國！

由“攢盒”說起

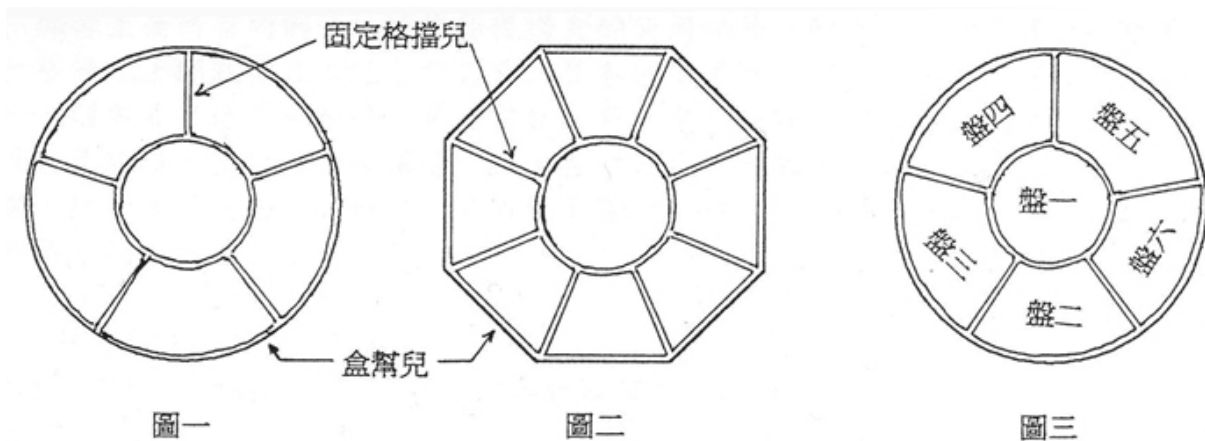
每逢春節，老百姓們都有置辦年貨以供自家享用及招待親朋的習俗。好些家庭都會把瓜子兒、果脯等應節的食品放在一種特製的盒子裏捧出奉客，這種盒子就是“攢（cuǎn）盒”。筆者家裏有這一年一用的東西；也曾在廣州和香港的年貨攤兒上見過它，還瞧見過有個牌子上寫著“全盒”，那想必是因為“攢”和“全”在廣州話裏同音，才造成的誤筆吧！

攢盒多為圓形，也有正八邊形的。現在的攢盒以塑料製品居多，傳統的木漆製品越來越少見了。攢盒內一般分好幾個格兒，典型的是正中央有一個圓形格兒，其它的格擋兒朝中心呈輻輳狀。常見式樣兒見下面的圖例（掀蓋兒後的俯視圖）。



格擋兒一般是固定的（見圖一和圖二）；可是也有的攢盒內部沒有固定的格擋兒，而是擺有幾個特定形狀的瓷碟子，分則可單獨使用，合則可依盒範組合成一個“拼盤”（見圖三），這樣的構造更便於使用跟洗刷。

攢盒這個詞在《紅樓夢》的第 44 回和《金瓶梅》的第 42 回都使用了，因而《紅樓夢語言詞典》和《金瓶梅詞話辭典》都據此列出了詞條。但是根據《現代漢語方言大詞典》的《廣州方言詞典》分



卷第 356 頁“攢盒”一條中的解釋，攢盒這個東西在北京有“捧盒”的叫法。這個叫法可以從集北京話之大成的《兒女英雄傳》中找到，在該書的第 28 回中就有：

1. “（安太太等）進門便放下金盞銀臺，行交杯合盞禮。接著扣銅盆，吃子孫餠餅，放捧盒，挑長壽麵。”

2. “（何玉鳳姑娘）才到上房，便有兩個女人捧著兩副新紅捧盒在廊下伺候。姑娘進門見過翁姑，那兩個人便端進盒子來，張姑娘幫她打開，姑娘一看，只見一個盒子裏面放著五個碟子：一碟火腿，一碟黃悶肉，一碟榛子，一碟棗兒，一碟栗子；那一個裏面是香噴噴熱騰騰的兩碗熱湯兒麵。”



另據筆者研讀發現，攢盒這種東西還有一個“果盒”的叫法。近的可在《中華文摘》2002年2月號第56—57頁趙蓉女士寫的『兒時春節』一文中見到，遠的則可在《金瓶梅》的許多章回中見到，比如：

1. “俺兩個帳子裏放著果盒，看牌飲酒，……。”（14回）
2. “秋菊掇著果盒，盒子上一碗冰湃的果子。”（27回）
3. “迎春拿了四碟小菜，……，一個果盒，都是細巧果仁兒，……。”（44回）
4. “西門慶道：『明日好日期，備羊酒花紅果盒，早差人送去。』”（77回）
5. “西門慶坐廳上，看著打點禮物：果盒、花紅、羊酒、……。”（77回）

根據以上的幾個例子可以看出，它們都對應了《漢語大詞典》中“攢盒”這個詞條的解釋：“一種分成多格用以盛糕點果餡等食物的盤盒。”

綜合上面所有的例子，還能發現攢盒的使用功能，隨著時代的變遷也悄然發生了一些變化，那就

是古人經常拿它來放置各種葷素食物，以供飲宴及送禮之用；而現代人則主要在過年過節時，才用它盛放果仁兒、果脯、糖果之類的東西，以便款客及自己解饞。至於攢盒的構造方面，古今的式樣兒似乎沒有甚麼根本的差別，比方說，把瓷碟子從圖三那種式樣兒的盒子裏拿出來，不是照樣兒能在裏邊兒放“兩碗熱湯兒麵”嗎？

“攢”這個字有兩個發音：

1. 唸“cuǎn”的時候，是聚攏；拼湊和組裝的意思。所以口語可以說：

自己買零部件攢電腦費事嗎？

仨人兒攢錢就夠喝一頓的了！

2. 唸“zǎn”的時候，有積聚；儲蓄的含義。所以口語可以說：

這小伙子平常手太鬆，老攢不下錢來娶媳婦兒。

攢攢的資料不夠，可怎麼寫論文呢？

往後的日子長著哪！大伙兒攢足了勁兒一塊兒往前奔吧！

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舞獅慶新春

Celebrating the Spring Festival with a Lion Dance



在中國，舞獅是常見的一種慶祝喜慶的活動。表演者穿著特別的服裝模仿獅子的動作來表演。中國幅員遼闊，不少風俗習慣南北不同，就連舞獅表演也有南獅和北獅之別。兩者的最大分別在於外表，從表演服裝和動作上就能看得出來，北獅比較形象，體形較小；而南獅從外形到表演都是比較抽象的，五彩繽紛的獅頭，會活動的大眼睛和大嘴，為南獅增添了趣味性。在香港，逢年過節以及新店開張等的喜慶日子會安排南獅表演。在熱鬧的鑼鼓聲中，表演者靈巧地摘採代表「生財」的生菜。人們相信這樣做能驅邪避凶，帶來好運。

揭開今年國際春節晚會序幕的就是由王浩勃、李兆麟和張冠雄老師指導的南獅表演，同學們的精彩表演贏得了觀眾的熱烈掌聲。

以下是幾位參加表演的同學的感想。

文紫霏 Man Chi Fei

PTH 4415

舞獅是中國一種很有特色的風俗和藝術，原來的目的是趕走不吉利的事物，但是現在主要是為了增加新年的熱鬧氣氛，而且也是很好的運動。一般的舞獅表演是有故事性的，而且多數是找東西吃的過程，常見的包括下列幾個步驟：

1. 點睛：用毛筆把紅色的顏料點在眼睛上，還有其他部位。這時獅子會開始眨眨眼睛、動動耳朵，表示醒了。
 2. 敬禮：向觀眾表示問候。
 3. 活動：到處走動，跑跑跳跳，和同伴玩耍。
 4. 覓食：餓了就找吃的，吃的通常是附有紅封包的青菜，找到後把紅封包收下，把代表祝福的青菜向觀眾吐出來。
 5. 休息：累了就睡一覺。
 6. 清理：睡醒後整理毛髮。
- 舞獅通常在一系列興高采烈的動作後結束。在舞獅的過程中，我們學到了不少傳統中國文化。



The lion dance is an important tradition in China, usually performed on auspicious occasions, in which the performers mimic the lion's movements in a lion costume. China stretches across a vast land from north to south where people inherited a similar culture but with different practices in many aspects of life. As a result, even the famous lion dance has different styles, namely the southern lion dance and the northern lion dance.

The major differences between the two types lay in the appearance of the lions and their movements while performing the dance. In Northern China, the body of the lion is covered with golden hair and is more life-like. The dance is very acrobatic and is mainly performed as entertainment. The southern lion exhibits a wide variety of color and has a distinctive head with large eyes. The dance is more symbolic in nature. Both styles of dance are accompanied by a gong, a drum and a cymbal. A good performance is believed to scare away evil spirits and bring good luck to the audience.

On February 17, we opened the CLC International Spring Party with a southern lion dance. A loud applause from the audience showed their appreciation to the performers.

Thanks to Mr. Wong Ho-put, Dr. Lee Sin Lun, Mr. Chang Kwun Hung and the CLC lion dance team.

梁雅達 Albert Leung

PTH 2215A

在學校的新春晚會上，同學們要表演舞獅。學以前，我覺得舞獅很容易，現在我才知道學舞獅是非常難的事。因為如果想舞得好，動作要快，有的時候也要誇張一點兒。每個動作都要跟著鼓的節奏。在新春晚會上，我打大鈸。我覺得打大鈸沒有舞獅那麼難，不過打大鈸也要跟著鼓的節奏。

Mr. Wong taught us how to perform the lion dance so we could perform it at the Spring Party. Before I learned how to lion dance I thought it would be very easy to learn. However, I found out that in order to do it well I needed to follow the rhythm of the drum. In addition, the movements need to be fast and a bit exaggerated. During the performance I played the cymbals. I think playing the cymbals isn't as hard as doing the lion dance. However, I need follow the rhythm of the drum as well.

脇田智晴 Tomoharu Wakita

PTH 4515

舞獅的時候，我有一種興奮的感覺。表演時，我基本上看不到觀眾，但還是能感受到他們的注視。雖然我們練習的時間很倉促，還不到二十個小時，但是舞獅隊員們之間建立了互信，所以我們可以充滿勇氣地表演。表演的最後一個動作是我跟我的搭檔一起做一個 360 度的轉身，把獅子翻過來。我們配合得完美無瑕，那實在是一個令人難忘的結束。當我看到觀眾們為我們拍手喝彩時，感到非常驕傲、自豪。

中國民族舞—西藏舞 “諧舞”

Chinese Folk Dance — Tibetan Dance “Xie Dance”

每年在新雅中國語文研習所的新春國際晚會上都有不少來自不同國家和地區同學表演民族舞，而其中深受同學們歡迎的是中國的民族舞蹈。今年也不例外，由普通話組韓晨宇老師利用課餘時間指導的“西藏舞”，在晚會上贏得好評。參加表演的同學，不論是否有舞蹈基礎，都表演得非常精彩，十分投入。

以下是幾位參加過演出的同學的感想。

Each year, many CLC students from different countries perform their national folk dances at the International Spring Party held by the New-Asia--Yale-in-China Chinese Language Center of the Chinese University of Hong Kong. The Chinese folk dance performed by foreign students always attracts the most attention. This year, the Tibetan Dance, directed by Miss Han Sun Yu, CLC's Putonghua teacher, received great acclaim from the audience. The dance was performed by Akiko Arai, Fidelis Hardjo, Yukiko Hirayama, Kang Mi Hyang, Lee Hwa Sop, Yukari Ohno, Kumiko Ota and Yoko Sato.

The following remarks express the performers' feelings about the experience:

太田久美子 Kumiko Ota PTH 2215A

我跟同學們練習跳舞的時候，我覺得很開心。

佐藤陽子 Yoko Sato PTH 2215B

真是令人難忘的一天！跳舞真有趣。

新井晶子 Akiko Arai PTH 2215A

我最喜歡跳中國舞！謝謝您 HAN 老師！

平山由紀子 Yukiko Hirayama CAN 3115

韓老師教跳舞教得又好又好玩。我識咗學普通話嘅學生，都好開心！

大野由加里 Yukari Ohno CAN 3115

我有機會學中國的舞蹈跟認識多些朋友。多謝韓老師！多謝跳舞班的同學！

從 2000 到 2006 年，我的印象中只有一年沒教同學中國民族舞。今年表演的西藏舞是同學們利用短短幾個小時的午飯時間學會的。雖然練習的時間不長，但大家都非常努力、認真，一下子就學會了，有的同學還把跳舞的音樂帶回家自己練習。在這裏，我想感謝練中國舞的同學們，能讓大家從不同的角度瞭解中國文化是我的榮幸。

Remark from
instructor Miss Han:

關於西藏舞：

中國的少數民族藏族大約有 46% 居住在西藏，其餘的藏族人分佈在青海、甘肅、四川、雲南等地。藏民族不論男女老少，個個能歌善舞，每個地區的藏民也都有他們自己的舞蹈。研習所的同學們所表演的西藏舞叫做“諧舞”，“諧”在漢語裏稱為“弦子”，是一種在西藏和青海一帶的藏民所跳的舞蹈。這種舞蹈的特點是舞者以甩長袖，拉拖舞步和踢踏步來表達感情。表演的同學所穿著的服裝是傳統的藏族服裝，長袖，斜襟，和色彩斑斕的圍裙。衣衫主體採用單色調，袖口和領邊則以多種顏色拼接而成。

The majority of the Tibetan in China, about 46%, inhabit Tibet with the rest scatter between Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan. Nearly every Tibetan, young and old can sing and dance well. The Tibetan Dance performed by CLC students is called “Xie Dance”, which in Chinese means a dance to the accompaniment of a stringed musical instrument.

It is popular in some areas of Tibet and in Qinghai. The movements of the dance are characterized by sleeves waving with broad, slow steps and pointing of the foot toward the ground. All the performers dressed in traditional Tibetan costume with has long sleeves and a colorful apron.

學術講座 Teacher Training

為提高教學質量，研習所每年都會邀請來自大學內外，不同地區的專家學者前來主持講座及工作坊。零六年一月五日，華南師範大學國際文化學院副院長方小燕教授為本所老師主持了關於漢語言教學的研究與實踐的講座，與老師們交流了教學經驗和研究心得。方教授從事對外粵語教學及研究多年，在普通話與粵語對應規律以及粵語區普通話教學方面都有深入研究。二月十一日，來自香港中文大學學能提升研究中心的 Camel McNaught 教授為研習所老師辦了一個提高教學質量的工作坊。對與會老師而言，整個工作坊的安排本身已為老師們提供了不少促使學習者主動學習的技巧。

To enhance the quality of language teaching, CLC regularly invites guest speakers of related fields from universities and institutions world-wide to conduct workshops and deliver lectures to CLC teachers. On 5 January, Professor Fang Xiaoyan, Assistant Director of College of International Culture at South China Normal University, came to CLC to share her experiences in teaching Chinese as a foreign language and her viewpoints on conducting research in relation to language learning. On 11 February, Professor Camel McNaught at the Centre for Learning Enhancement and Research of CUHK conducted a successful workshop by demonstrating several effective strategies for active learning.



方小燕教授(後左)與主持人吳偉平博士(後右)。主講的題目是“漢語言教學的研究與實踐”。Seminar - January 5, 2006.



中文大學學能提升研究中心的 Camel McNaught 教授(站立者)主講的工作坊。Workshop - February 11, 2006.

‘HSK 應試練習’ 工作坊 HSK Preparation Workshops

這次‘漢語水平考試(HSK)應試練習’工作坊，分別在2月24號、3月10號和24號舉行，共有37人報名，學生從初班到高班的都有。在三次的工作坊中，主持人王琪老師分別介紹了HSK考試的級別類型及要求、如何準備、答題技巧、練習答疑、基礎級和初中級水平的類比考試等，目的是讓學生瞭解HSK不同水平的考試內容，如何應試以及準備重點。通過模擬考試，讓學生清楚知道自己的弱項，以便有的放矢地準備。學生們都希望日後能有系統地復習和有專人指導。

The Hanyu Shuiping Kaoshi, also known as HSK, is the national standardized test of Chinese as a foreign language. There are two levels, Beginning-Intermediate and Advanced, of HSK testing offered in Hong Kong each year. To help CLC students know more about the test, Miss Wang Qi, CLC Putonghua instructor, conducted 3 HSK preparation workshops for current students. All the participants have found the workshops really helpful.



王琪老師(中)。Miss Wang Qi, CLC Instructor.

新春晚會 Spring Party

一年一度的國際新春晚會已於二月十七日圓滿結束。當晚出席的嘉賓有副校長鄭振耀教授以及邵夫堂的藝術行政主任蔡錫昌先生，此外還有不少校友前來敘舊。

晚會上除了有春聯和猜字謎等文化活動外，老師和同學們亦攜來各國美食，讓我們大快朵頤！飽餐過後，就是最精彩的表演節目環節，包括有舞獅、一人一句祝福語、藏族舞、唱歌等等。重溫當晚的片段可在以下網址瀏覽 (http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/06_springparty.htm) 或向辦公室購買光盤。

The annual CLC International Spring Party always attracts a lot of attention on CU campus. The party offers something for everyone. For students, it is a good chance to learn more about Chinese culture and to practice Chinese in a relaxed environment. Returning alumni appreciate meeting old friends and getting to know more people with a common interest in learning Chinese. Guests enjoy eating delicious dishes from various countries and watching lion dance, folk dances of different countries and other memorable performances. Those who are interested can view photos of the spring party at http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/06_springparty.htm.



左起：普通話組組長王浩勃老師、副校長鄭振耀教授、司儀舒智勇同學、安藤美貴同學、研習所所長吳偉平博士，廣東話組組長李兆麟博士。

From left: Mr. Johnathan Wong; Prof. Cheng Chun Yiu, CUHK Pro-Vice-Chancellor; Mr. Shuja Ul Haq (M.C.); Ms. Miki Ando (M.C.); Dr. Wu Weiping, CLC Director, CUHK & Dr. Cedric Lee.



邵逸夫堂藝術行政主任蔡錫昌先生(左 3)及吳偉平博士(左 4)。Mr. Tsoi Sik Cheong, Arts Administrator of Sir Run Run Shaw Hall (left 3) & Dr. Wu Weiping (left 4).



目前在香港從事影視工作，粵語和普通話都流利的校友河國榮先生，在晚會上和同學分享學習語言的心得，並表演中文歌曲。

CLC alumnus, Mr. Christopher Rivers, fluent in both Cantonese and Putonghua shared his language learning tips with participants.



所長吳偉平博士在晚會上頒發畢業證書給予剛從美國回來的廣東話組學生魏藹莉(左)。

Dr. Wu Weiping, CLC director, presented a certificate to Cantonese Program graduate Ms. Elizabeth Veldman (left).



Guess Riddle



International Cuisine



Calligraphy



Cantonese song



Chinese song



Chinese New Year Greetings



Cantonese song



Chinese song



Chinese song



Vietnamese song



Tango

新
春
晚
會
花
絮

足球友誼賽 Friendly Soccer Match

二月二十五日，本所的師生、校友和英國駐港領事的官員於何文田佛光街球場進行了一場精彩的足球友誼賽，賽後同學表示在球場上他們也得靠中文來溝通，確實是寓學於樂。

On February 25, the CLC soccer team formed by teachers, students and alumni had a friendly match against the Hong Kong British Consulate team at Ho Man Tin football pitch. Win or lose, all the CLC team players agreed that speaking a common language is important for good team work.



本所的師生、校友隊員(穿白色球衣)與英國駐港領事隊員(穿紅色球衣)一起合照。
The CLC (dress in white) & the Hong Kong British Consulate soccer team (dress in red).

第三屆中大演講比賽 The 3rd CU Speech Contest

以“如何促進跨文化交流”為題的第三屆中大演講比賽已於3月3日舉行。該比賽是由新雅中國語文研習所聯合中大其他6個部門舉辦的。比賽分為粵語、普通話和英語三個組別。大學組范玲老師為普通話決賽擔任司儀，大學組陳凡老師，粵語組李兆麟博士，所長吳偉平博士分別出任初賽以及決賽評判。

本所學生施雅儀、歐陽慧以及來自國內的于海雯、林有為，來自日本的竹口春菜和來自美國的黃飛鴻均進入決賽，黃飛鴻同學更榮獲粵語（非母語）組的冠軍，可喜可賀。想知道黃同學的演講內容，請看第14頁。

The 3rd CU Speech Contest jointly organized by CLC and six other departments and units at CUHK was held on 3 March at Sir Run Run Shaw Hall auditorium of CUHK. “What can we do to enhance cross-cultural communication?” was the topic for all three language categories, Cantonese, Putonghua and English.

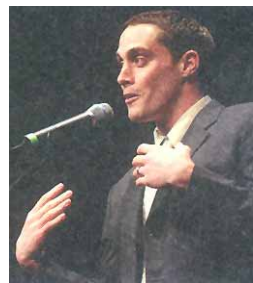
Six of the final contestants, Miss Yu Haiwen and Mr. Lin You Wei from Mainland China, Miss Haruna Takeguchi from Japan, Mr. Brian Willis from the United States, Miss Sze Nga Yi and Miss Viona Au Yeung are taking language courses at CLC. We are proud to learn that Mr. Willis won the first prize in the Cantonese / Non-native Speakers category. Congratulations to Mr. Willis! If you want to know what Mr. Willis talked about at the contest, you can find the text based on his speech in Cantonese Romanization/Chinese and English on page 14.



左至右：本所導師王淑秋老師、范玲老師、陳凡老師、歐陽慧同學、竹口春菜同學、林有為同學、研習所所長吳偉平博士、黃飛鴻同學及李兆麟博士的大合照。Group photo of CLC Director, instructors and students.

如何促進 跨文化 交流

What can we do to enhance cross-cultural communication?



黃飛鴻 Brian Willis

Cantonese Program Division

我後生嘅時候係喺美國西南面嘅一個好細嘅城市長大。而家諗返我細個嗰陣時，我記得嗰度連一個中國人都有！所以呢，我嗰陣時對中國一啲了解都有。但係呢，四年前開始，我開始對中國嘅了解完全改變。四年前我嘅教會派我去澳洲悉尼傳教兩年。去悉尼之前，我嘅教會就話俾我聽我要開始學廣東話。我就話：「廣東話？乜嘢嚟嘅？澳洲人唔係講英文咩？」。我第一個印象係廣東話係一種澳洲土著嘅語言。去到悉尼之後見到咁多中國人先至知道係一種中國嘅方言。

咁樣就開始咗我學中文嘅痛苦經驗。我係悉尼認識咗好多香港人，佢哋樂意擺我嘅廣東話嚟取笑我添！譬如有一次，我同一個澳門嚟嘅男仔傾計，我哋啱啱識咗，所以我哋講吓我哋屋企嘅事。我就問佢：「你有冇細妹呀？」佢話：「冇，我嘅屋企冇細妹。」我就話：「冇細妹呀？噉，你有冇『大妹』呢？」……好彩佢冇打我，因為我話佢嘅細妹好「大」。就係噉，我好快學識家姐同「大妹」有分別。

我係澳洲作為一個傳教士，我有機會參與好多唔同社區服務嘅活動。其中一個活動係教一個免費英文班。我班裏面嘅學生大部份都係香港同中國內地嚟嘅，我同佢哋就變成好朋友。我哋嘅關係令到我對佢哋嘅文化產生興趣。雖然我係佢哋嘅老師，我係佢哋嘅身上學咗好多嘢，呢個經驗完全改變我嘅生活同埋我嘅世界觀，廣東話就變成一個可以幫我更有效嘅幫助其他人嘅工具。

所以呢，我哋點樣可以促進文化交流呢？我相信第一步係服務社會。社區服務使我哋忘記自己，使我哋注意其他人，包括注意佢哋嘅生活文化同佢哋嘅語言。每一年，中文大學會安排好多文化交流嘅機會。社區服務就係呢啲交流活動當中最重要嘅部份。社區服務俾人一個深層次嘅文化交流嘅經驗，提供參與嘅人機會同唔同嘅人溝通，同時會令人對學外語有更大嘅興趣。香港係一個揉合中西文化、華洋共處嘅社會，好多來自唔同文化背景嘅人都以香港為家。由於呢個原因，我認為，任何一個住喺香港嘅人都可以促進跨文化交流。

As a young boy I grew up in a small town in the South-Western part of the United States in a state called New Mexico. Thinking back now, I don't think there was a single Chinese person living there. Consequently, my knowledge of China was completely non-existent. However, that changed completely four years ago. Four years ago I was called to serve for two years as a missionary for my church in Sydney Australia. Before I arrived in Sydney, my church told me that I needed to start learning Cantonese. I was like – Cantonese? What in the world is that? My first impression was that Cantonese was an Australian aboriginal language! I didn't realize that it was a Chinese language until I arrived in Sydney and saw so many Chinese people.

Thus began my painful journey to learn Chinese. I came to know very many Chinese people in Sydney, and also a lot of Hong Kong people who very willing to make fun of my Cantonese! For example, there was one time that I was talking with a guy from Macau. We had just met so we were talking about our families and I asked him if he had a younger sister. He replied that he didn't, so my next question, I thought, was if he had an older sister. It sounded like a fine question in my mind in English, but to him it came out more similar to "Well, do you have a fat younger sister? He laughed, and luckily he didn't do more than that. I quickly learned that there was a difference in "older sister" and "fat little sister."

As a missionary in Australia, I had the chance to participate in many community service activities. One of these activities was teaching a free English class. The majority of the students in my class were from mainland China and Hong Kong. As I began to serve them, I became great friends with them, and developed a strong desire to continue to serve them. Our relationship led me to have a great interest in learning about their culture and language. This experience completely changed my life and my view of the world. Through

serving the community, learning Cantonese did not appear to be such an obstacle as it was before, however, Cantonese became a tool that allowed me to be better able to serve others.

So how can we enhance cross cultural communication? I believe the first step is through service. Community service inspires us to forget ourselves and focus on others, their lives, cultures, and their language.

Every year, the Chinese University will coordinate very many exchange opportunities for students. These exchange programs are an essential part of enhancing cross cultural communication. If participating students are able to have a greater understanding of the community they visit, then the exchange opportunity will be so much more valuable. Therefore, community service is an essential part of these exchange programs. No matter if the exchange program last one semester or one week, setting aside time for planned community service is extremely beneficial. Doing community service is actually very simple! Such things as visiting a retirement center and talking with older people, or going to a school to help students read and learn language can provide wonderful experiences for all. Service can greatly influence others to have a greater respect towards cultures and societies different from their own. Community service also provides many opportunities to communicate with others. These experiences will influence the participant to continue to study foreign languages more diligently. Students who participate in exchange activities should be sure to take time to do community service in their host country. Those who do will discover a deeper relationship with that country and the country's people.

Hong Kong is a city that blends together the people and cultures of the East and the West. Many different people from various cultural backgrounds call Hong Kong home. Anyone living in Hong Kong can also promote cross-cultural communication.

學生茶聚 Tea gathering for Mainland students

研習所於去年十二月二日在方潤華堂舉辦粵語茶敘，為來自內地的學習粵語的學生提供一個和老師在輕鬆的氣氛下練習廣東話的機會。掌握粵語發音對說中國其他方言的人來說並非易事，但在短短兩個多月的時間裏，有不少同學已說得相當流利，殊為難得。茶敘照片可在以下網址瀏覽或下載。
http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/CantoneseTable_05.htm

Each year, CLC organizes various extra curricular activities, such as language tables, school outings for students to practice Cantonese or Putonghua outside of the classroom. On 2 December last year, we organized a tea gathering for Cantonese students from Mainland China. During the gathering, teachers and guests were impressed by the good pronunciation and fluency of the students who attended.



國內生攝於聚會內的“攞笑”照片。
The funny photo.



李兆麟博士(後左 1)、張冠雄老師(後左 2)、吳偉平博士(後左 3)與本所的國內生合照。
Dr. Lee Siu Lun, Mr. Chang Kwun Hung & Dr. Wu Weiping (left 1-3, back row) take photo with the Cantonese students from Mainland China.

課外活動 Outing - Extra Curricular Activities



小組活動 - 普通話組

The photos of Putonghua Program Division at Cheung Sha, Lantau Island on March 18, 2006.



小組活動 - 廣東話組



The photos of Cantonese Program Division at Tai Mei Tuk, Tai Po on March 18, 2006.

最新消息 Updated Information

Chinese Language Center 3-4 Weeks Summer Programs (including Bilingual Programs)

Learning the language you want (Putonghua or Cantonese) while having fun in Hong Kong, visiting cities on the Pearl River Delta and experiencing life as a university student on the beautiful campus of the Chinese University of Hong Kong,these are just a few good reasons to participate in one of our summer programs. Go over the details provided below to learn more about our summer programs, visit our web site for more background information about the New Asia--Yale-in-China Chinese Language Center and contact us any time if you still have any questions.



Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The largest tertiary Chinese language learning center in Hong Kong• Over 40 years of experience• Close to 10,000 international students have learnt to speak Putonghua/Cantonese from us
Teaching staff	Experienced and well qualified teachers, many with MAs in language related fields.
Features	Teaching in small groups, 10 - 20 students. That means more attention and assistance from instructors and more opportunities for practice in class.
Placement	Based on language proficiency, free evaluation before class if needed.
University credits	A certain amount of credits can be transferred to CUHK or to other selected schools with a Chinese program.
Certification	Course-end certificate for all participants who have attended at least 80% of total course hours.
Location	CUHK campus.
Class schedule	3 sessions per day, 5 days per week (Monday-Friday), for a total of 15 sessions per week.
Course, Cost and Fees	See detailed program descriptions: http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/sumcalendar06.htm
Application Procedure (either 1 or 2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Download the application form from our web site (http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/doc/SSPform.doc), fill it in and send it back by mail;2. Contact our office to obtain an application form, fill it in and send it back by mail: Summer Program, The New Asia--Yale-in-China Chinese Language Center, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, N.T., Hong Kong SAR Tel:(852) 26096727; Fax:(852) 26035004; Email:clc@cuhk.edu.hk Web site: http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc



For more information, please check the web site at <http://www.cuhk.edu.hk/clc/sum06.htm>.